

## **SB 1383 - Regulatory Market Development Concepts**

*SB 1383 requires Californians to reduce the disposal of organic waste in landfills by 75 percent, and to recover 20 percent of edible food currently disposed, by 2025. It is the shared responsibility of the public, industry, local governments, and the state to achieve these targets. Doing so will require stable markets for recycled organic products. To the extent possible CalRecycle will seek to bolster markets for recycled organic products through regulations. The department will also continue to promote non-regulatory efforts to improve markets through funding and other financial mechanisms, as well as interagency programmatic efforts such as the Healthy Soils Initiative.*

*CalRecycle is seeking feedback from stakeholders on the proposed regulatory concepts. The department will be incorporating feedback received at this workshop and previous workshops, as well as written stakeholder comments into draft regulatory text that will be shared at our October 30<sup>th</sup> and November 2<sup>nd</sup> workshops.*

### **Procurement and Purchasing**

#### **I. Compost, Mulch and Paper Products**

##### **A. Establish minimum use and procurement standards for waste-derived compost, mulch and recycled paper**

1. Mulch use standards for landscaping on publicly owned lands and large commercial properties.
  - i. *Consider extending Department of General Services (DGS) Management Memo 15-06 standard of a minimum of 3" of mulch on all exposed soils of planting areas.*
2. Compost and/or mulch minimum application standards for new landscaping projects.
  - i. *Consider Department of Water Resources (DWR) Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) standard of 4 cubic yards of compost per 1000 square feet.*
  - ii. *Consider MWELO standard of a minimum of 3" of mulch on all exposed soils of planting areas.*
3. Post-consumer recycled content products and compostable or recyclable products procurement standards (e.g. paper, cardboard, food service items).
  - i. *Consider extending State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) procurement standards for recycled organic materials and products to jurisdictions.*

##### **B. Questions and Stakeholder Considerations**

1. Is there a metric that can be tied to mandatory compost use as the local level (e.g acreage of arable land)?
2. Are there other mandatory compost uses that should be addressed, such as for storm water management, or for site remediation?
3. Are there other concepts that would encourage local use of recycled organic materials?
4. Are there regulatory measures that could responsibly strengthen compost market transparency?

#### **II. Biogas**

*SB 1383 directed the California Energy Commission(CEC) to include recommendations for the development and use of renewable natural gas (RNG) in the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR). Earlier this year the CEC initiated a public process for developing these recommendations, including interagency coordination kicked off by a public workshop in June of this year. Additional information on the IEPR Process can be found here: [http://www.energy.ca.gov/2017\\_energypolicy/index.html](http://www.energy.ca.gov/2017_energypolicy/index.html)*

*The recommendations from the CEC will consider interactions with complementary state policies, including the organic waste reduction targets of SB 1383. State agencies, including CalRecycle, are directed by SB 1383 to*

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*consider and, if appropriate, adopt policies in line with the IEPR recommendations to increase the sustainable production and use of RNG.*

*IEPR policy recommendations relative to use of RNG that is derived from the waste sector could be incorporated into the SB 1383 rulemaking. CalRecycle and ARB are seeking feedback on concepts relative to purchasing and use of RNG derived from organic waste recycling. Additionally CEC will continue the public IEPR process through this year.*

### **A. Stakeholder Questions and Considerations**

1. What role can locally owned utilities play in generating demand for RNG generated through the recycling of organic waste?
2. To what extent can publicly owned natural gas-powered fleets utilize RNG as vehicle fuel when available?
3. To what extent can haulers of organic waste utilize RNG as vehicle fuel when available?
4. Are there other entities that are large purchasers of natural gas that could be replaced with RNG?
5. Are there appropriate procurement levels that should set and required for certain entities?

### **III. Identifying Policies and Ordinances That Conflict With SB 1383 Targets**

*Stakeholders have indicated that some local ordinances or policies could present barriers to the successful implementation of SB 1383. These are ordinances that may unnecessarily restrict the flow of organic waste, or the utilization of recycled organic waste. CalRecycle is interested in receiving further information regarding these types of policies or ordinances, to assess their impact on the state's Short Lived Climate Pollutant goals, and determine if there is any action needed to address them.*

### **A. Stakeholder Questions and Considerations**

1. Are there policies that restrict or prohibit jurisdictions, generators or haulers from sending organic waste to existing organic waste recycling facilities or activities?
2. Are there policies that prevent organic waste recycling facilities from accepting organic waste based on the origin of the waste?